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UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS-THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVIII.

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FRIDAY JULY 14, 1837.

No. 878.



THE FARMER'S SONG.

Away with grandour, pomp, and gold, Away with childish ease, Gire me but strength my plough to hold, And I'll find means to please. Tis sweet to toil for those we love, My wife and darling beya, Both tend to make my labor prove The aweetness of my joys. The sweetest morsel I procure, when labor makes it sweet, Is eaten with a taste more pure, Than meats that monarch's eat. Tis mine- yes, "tis my happy lot, From carea and av'rice free, To own but this secluded cot, Sweet friends and liberty. This I no measurch on his throne Can grudge his destiny; Let are his weight of cares bemoan, whilst I am truly free. When labor wearies and grows dull, I take my books or gun, Thus I the sweetest pleasures cull, and thus all serrows shun. Nos tell me all ye gouty train,

Fre the Western Monthly Magazine. CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE. A TALE FOUNDED ON FACT.

The have what fortune gives,

Is not the cheerful country swain, The happinst man that lives?

The circumstances which I am about to relate, are familiar to many now living. The event excited intense interest of th hase of its occurrence. If I shall succeed in impressing upon any one the delusive character of circumstantial evidence, my object will be attained

Beneath the magnificent sycamores which bordered a lovely stream in the south west part of Kentucky, a company of emigrants and pitched their encamp-ment for the night. The tents were set up, the night fire threw its gleam upon the water, the weary horses were feedpreparations were made for repose. The party consisted of three brothers, with their families, who were wending their way to the new lands of the distant Missouri. On their visages, where the ague had left the sallow traces of its touch, few of the noble traits of the human character were visible. Accustomed to reversed in its forms, and as little accustomed to the restraints of law, or the duties of morality, they were the fit prowere prepared for the utmost endurance of langue, and society was purified by their removal. Their's was not the fear-less independence and frank demeanor which mark the honest back woods men of or country; but the untainted license, and the wily deportment of violent men, who loved not the salutary influence of the law, nor mingled of choice with the vota rus of their own species.

of a different appearance, who had en-examped on the margin of the same stream. One was a man of thirty; several years ed in the laborious practice of medicinc, in a southern climate, had destroybreathe the bracing air of a higher latiinto vigor the wanting fires of hie, and he was now returning to the home of his adoption, with a renovated frame. The young man who sat by him, was a friend in he paid a visit, and was now attending him a short distance on his journey. They had missed their way, and reluctantly asked a sullen permission of the emigrants to share their coarse fare of the emigrants to share their coarse fare rather than wander in the dark through unknown forests. Hamilton, the younger of the two, was perhaps twenty-seven years of age, and was a gentleman of prepossessing appearance, of cultivated unid, and of a chivalrous and sensitive disposition. His parents were indigent, and he had by the energy of his own talents and industry, redeemed them from poverty, and placed them in easy circumstances. In one of his commercial expensions down the Mississippi, he had met with Saunders, the physician. An net with Saunders, the physician. intimacy ensued, which though brief, had already ripened into mature friend-

" Affection knoweth not of time, It riseth like the vernal flowers; The heart pulse is its only chime; And feelings are us hours."

Together they had hunted over the flowery barrens, and through the majestic forests of their native state—had scaled the precipice, and swam the torrent-had explored the cavern, and visited whatever was wonderful or curious in the region around them; and both looked forward with painful feelings to the termination of an intercourse which had been pleasant and instructive. As they were to separate in the morning, the evening to separate in the morning, the evening was passed in conversation—in the copious and involuntary flow of kindness and confidence which the heart pours out at the moment when friends are about to sever, when the passed is recalled and the future anticipated, and friendship no longer silent, nor motionless, displays it-self like the beanty of the ocean wave which is the more obvious at the moment of its dissolution.

Early in the morning the two friends pursued their journey. As they were about to depart, one of the emigrants ad-vanced towards them, and said,

"I reckon, strangers, you allow to

eamp at Scottsville, to-night?"

'Yes." said Saunders, "I do."

"Well, then I can tell a cut that's a heap shorter than the road you talk of taking-and at the forks at Rushing river, there is a smart chance of blue clay, that's miry like, and its right seary crossing at

Supposing they had found a nearer and better road, and one by which a dange rous ford would be avoided, they thank-ed their informant and proceeded on their

In some previous conversation, Mr. Saunders had learned that his friend had recently experienced some heavy losses, and was at this time much pressed for money, and wishing to offer him assistance, had from time to time deferred it. from the difficity of approaching so deli-cate a subject. As the time of parting approached, however, he drew the conversation to that point, and was informed that the sum of five hundred dollars would relieve his friend from embarrassment. Having a large sum in his possession, he generously tendered him the amount required, and Hamilton, after some hesitation, accepted the loan, and proposed his note for its re-payment, which Saunders declined, under the plea that as the whole transaction was a matter of friendship, that no such formality was requisite. When they were about to part, Hamilton unclapped his breast pin, and pre-sented it to his friend. "Let this." said he "remind you sometimes of Kentucky. I trust that when I visit you next year, I shall see it adorning the persons of some favored fair one." "I have no of some favored fair one." "I have no such confidence in you." returned the other, and handing him a silver halt knife, curiously embossed, said. "I am add that knives and cissors are un arregable presents to the fair, as they are supposed to cut love, so I have no lear that Almire will get this—and I know that no other human being would cause you to forget your friend." Phey then parted.

As Hamilton was riding slowly home-

ward, engaged in thought, and holding his bridle loosely, a deer sprang suddenly from the thicket and fell in the road. before his horse, which started and threw him to the ground.

Though his absence had been brief, many hands grasped his in cordial wel-come, many eyes met his own in love, for few of the young men of the country were so universally beloved, and so much respected, as Hamilton. But to none was to his return so acceptable as Almira

She had been his playmate in infancy, his schoolbate in childhood, in maturer years their intimacy had ripened into love, and they were soon to be united in the holiest and dearest ties. But the visions of hope were soon to pass from them, as the mirage of the desert that mocks the eye of the thirsty traveller, and then leaves him a death devoted wanderer on the arid waste.

A vague report was brought to the vil-lage that the body of a murdered man was found near Scottville. It was first mentioned by a traveller, in company where Hamilton was present; and he instantly exclaimed, "No doubt it is Saunders-how unfortunate that I left him! and then retired under great excite-His manner and expression awakened suspicion, which was unhappily corroborated by a variety of circum stances, that were cautiously whispered whispered by those who dared not openly arraign a person whose whole conduct through life had been honest, frank, and manly. He had rode away with Saunders, who was known to have been in possession of a large sum of money. Since his return, mur ran through the crowd, who were

mere surmise to hazard a direct accusation.

The elections were at hand, and Hamilton too a candidate for the Legislature.
In the progress of the canwas the foul
charge was openly made, and propagated with the remorseless spirit of party
animosity. Yet he heard it not, until one
evening as he sat with Almira, in her
father's house. They were conversing
in low accente, when the sound of an
approaching footstep interrupted them. approaching footstep interrupted them, and the father of Almira entered the

"Mr. Hamilton' said he, "I am a "Mr. Hamilton' said be, "I am a frank man—I consented to your nnion with my daughter, believing your character to be unstained—but I regret to hear that a charge is made against you, which, if true, must render you amenable to the laws of your country. I believe it to be a fabrication of your enemies; but until it shall be disproved, and your character as a man of honor, placed above suspicion, you must be sensible that the proposed union cannot take place, and your visits to my house discontinued."
"What does my father mean?" inquir-

"What does my father mean?" inquired the young lady, anxiously, as the indignant parent retired.

I do not know," replied the lover " it is some electioneering story, no doubt, which I can easily explain. I only regret that it should give him or you a moments uneasiness.

"It shall cause me none," replied the confiding girl. "I causet believe any evil of you.

He retired-songht the nature of the charge and to his inexpressible astonishment and horror, learned that he was accused of the murder and robbery of his friend! In a state little short of distraction, he retired to his room, recalled with painful minuteness all the circumstances connected with the melancholy catastrophe and for the first time. saw the dange-rous ground on which he stood. But proud in conscious innocence, he felt that to withdraw at that stage of the canvass, might be construed into a confession of guilt. He remained a candidate, and was beaten. Now for the first tune did he feel the wretchedness of a condemned and degraded man. The tribunal of public opinion had pronounced against him the sentence of conviction; and even his friends as the excitement of the party struggle subsided, became cold in in his detence, and wancring in their belief of his innocence. Conscious that the eye of suspicion was open, and satisfied that nothing short of public investigation could restore him to honor, the unhappy young man surrendered himself to the civil authority and demanded a trial .- The best counsel had been engaged-and on the day of trial, Hamilton stood before the assembled country—an arraigned culprit in the presence of those before whom he walked in honor from childhood. ..

As the trial proceeded, the confidence doubted, became confirmed in their belief of the prisoner's guilt. "Trifles light as air become confirmation strong as Holly Writ," to the jealous minds of the audi him to the ground.

In examining the deer, which had been mortally wounded, and was still struggling, some of the blood was sprinkled on his dress, which had been otherwise soil and may night, revealed travellers and different appearance, who had entered a different appearance and the second structure of the ence, and one fact was linked to another which friendship and hospitality had dic-tated, were ingeniously insisted upon as evidence of a deliberate plan of wickedness; long formed, and gradually deve-loped. The facts that he accompanied the deceased on his way—that he lost the path in a country with which he was supposed to be familiar—his conduct on hearing of the death of his friend—the money—the knife—caused the most in-credulous to tremble for his fate. But, when the breatspin of Hamilton found near the body of the murdered man, was produced, and a pistol known to have been that of the prisoner, was proven to have been picked up near the same spot -but little room was left even for charity to indulge a benevolent doubt. Nor was this all; the pale girl who sat by him clasping his hand in hers, was unexpectdly called upon to rise and give testimo ny. She shrunk from the call and buri-ed her face in her brother's bosom. That blow was not anticipated, for none but the myrmidoms of party vengeance, who had even violated the sanctuary of family confidence, in search of evidence, dream ed that some criminating information was in the possession of this young lady.—
At the mandate of the court, she arose, laid aside her veil, and and disclosed a face haggard with anxiety and terror.— In low tremulous accents, broken with sobs, she reluctantly deposed that the cloths worn by her brother on his return from that fatal journey, were torn, soiled with earth, and bloody! An audible mur-

Together they had hunted over the owery barrens, and through the majest of forests of their native state—had scaling the precipiee, and swam the torrent—and explored the cavern, and visited thatever was wonderful or curious in the cavern and visited that were summed to the cavern and visited to the cavern of death was passed,

The summer had passed away. The hand of autumn had begun to tinge with mellow hues the magnificent scenery of the forest. It was evening and the clear moonbeams were shining on the grates of the prisoner's cell. The unhappy man haggard, attenuated, and beart-broken, was lying on his wretched pallet, reflecting alternately upon the early wreck of his blighted hopes, the hour of ignoming that was just approaching, and the dread futurity into which he would soon be plunged. It was the season in which his marriage with Almira was to have been so lemnized. With what pride and joy had he looked forward to this neur! And now, instead of the wedding festivities, the lovely bride, and the long train of congratulating friends so often pictured in fancy, he realized fetters, a dungeon, and a disgraceful death! The well known tread of the jailer, interrupted the bitter train of thought. The door opened, and as the light streamed from the lantern accros the cell, he saw a female timidly approaching. In a moment Almira had sunk on her knees beside him, and their hands were silently clasped together.

The jailor, a blount though humans

man, briefly disclosed a plan which he, with Almira had devised for the escape of Hamilton. He had consented to let the prisoner escape, in female dress, while she was to remain in his stead, so that the whole contrivance shold seem to be her own. "I am a plain n," con-cluded the jailor, but know what's right. It aint fair to hang no man on suspicion; and more than that, I am not going to stand in no man's way -specially a friend who has done me favors as you have. 'The track's clear, Mr. Hamilton and the quicker you put on the better.' To his surprise, the prisoner peremp-

wously refused.

am innocent," said he, "but I would suffer a thousand deaths rather than injure the fair Tame of this confiding girl.

"Go Dudley, my dear Dudley," she sobbed, for my sake, for the sake of your broken-hearted father and sister!" "Do not tempt me my Almira, I will

not do that which will expose you to disgrace.

" Oh who would blame me?"

"The world-the uncharitable world." He would have said more; but the form that during this brief dialogue had sunk into his arms, was lying lifeless on his bosom. He kissed her cold lips, and passionately repeated her name; but she heard him not, her pure spirit had gently disengaged itself, and was flown forever. Her heart was broken. She had watched and wept, and prayed in hopeless grief, until the physical energies of a delicate frame were exhausted; and the excite-ment of the last scene had snapped the

attenuated thread of life. Hamilton did not survive her long. His health was already shattered by long confinement, and the chafing of a proud spirit. Almira had died for him; and his own mother, oh! how cautiously did they whisper the sad truth, when he asked why she who had loved him better than her own life had farsaken him in the hour of affliction—she, too, had sunk under the dreadful blow. His father liv-ed a withered, me/ancholy man, crushed in spirit; and as his sister hung like a guardian angel over his death bed, he azed on her pale, emanciated, sorrow stricken countenance; he saw that she, victims of his mealancholy persecution. Wen with his last breath he suggested that they would soon meet, she replied:
"I trust that God will spare me to see your innocence established, and then will die contented."—And her confidence was rewarded-for God does not disap point those who put their trust in him About a year afterwards, a wretch who was executed at Natchez, who was one of the three persons mentioned in the commencement of this narative, confessed that he had murdered Saunders, with pistol which he had found at the place where the two friends had slept. "knew it would be so," was the only reply of the fast declining sister. Soon a she was buried by the side of Dudley and Almira. Reader, this is no fiction --- nor are the decisions of God unjust, but his ways are above our comprehen-

Whig Currency.—Specie, and Bills exchangeable for specie; at the option of the holder.

Jackson Curency .- Gold and Silver in messages and newspapers, and irredeem able paper in the people's pocket.

DON'T BE A TALKER. One half the mischief in the world is done by talking. And one-half the difficulty we get into, as we go along through life, is the result of our saying what we might just as well not have said. There's much wisdom in the old maxim, "keep your mouth shut and your ears open.

There is, rely upon it.

I do not know any body in any situation or profession in life, to whom this advice is not applicable. It is sometimes said that the lawyers live by talking; that talking is their trade, and so ou; but the fact is, the lawyers are as apt to talk too much as any body, and to suffer as much by it; to spin out a long argument, they necessarily fall into the habit of dealing in fancy more than in facts, saying things about parties and witnesses that do much harm and no good, and their reputation for candor will generally diminish in the same proportion as that for loquacity increases. To hear some men at the bar, you would suppose that if they were held up by the feet, the words would run out of their mouths by mere force of gravity, for a week at a time, without troubling their brains at all.

A preacher may talk too much. One of the best sermons ever delivered in the world, was the sermon on the mount. You may read it as is reported, in fifteen minutes. And though its style and pow ers are unapproachable, its brevity might

well be often imitated.

Our legislature talk too much About nine tenths of all the speech-making in congress, and the legislature is the mere sounding brass and tinkling symbol of vanity and egotism. Your really sensi-ble men, such as Ben. Franklin and Roger Sherman, never got up unless they had something to say, and always sat down as soon as they had said it.

Our politicians talk too much. It is really refreshing, and as uncommon as it is refreshing, to hear a sensible man talk sensibly on this topic for fifteen mi-nutes. But if one listens to the street-rant of the day, the whole science of politics seems to have become twisted into a Chinese puzzle, that noboby can find

the begining or end of.

When I find a neighbour caught in the meshes of a slander suit, I feel more sympathy than indignation. He has probably said, in a moment of excitement what his cooler judgement would have restrained, what he does not deliberately approve himself, and probably is sorry for. But the thing is said, his pride is up, and he has in the end to open his pocket for having opened his mouth. If he will listne to my short lesson, he will not be caught in such a scrape again. Don't talk too much.

do not live happily together; read of an application for a divorce—am told of agreements for seperation, or any thing of that kind, I am always suspicious that I know the cause, that I perfectly understand the true secret of the difficulty. Mister is occasionally petulant and huffy, and Madame lectures instead of humors him. Each party stands upon martial bill of rights, until it ends in a legal bill of divorce. There is no interfering in such matters. But I wish I could whisper in the ear of every husband end every wife too, Don't talk too

When I hear that a man and his wife

much. they can talk each other into matrimony. It is a mistake: in such a delicate matter as this, the tongue had better be contented with playing a subordinate part. The eye can tell a better story—the language of actions will make a better impression —the love that grows up in the silent sun-shine which congenial harts reflect upon each other, is the healthiest and most enduring. The manner will always sink deeper than the language of affection.—But this is a matter which people are so bent upon managing in their own way, that I doubt whether my advice will be worth the ink and the paper.

It may be a singular conceit, but I'll tell you what I like. I like to look at the quiet, contemplative, thoughtful old man, who sits in his arm chair, his chin resung between his thumb and finger readmg Seneca through a pair of spectacles, He likes old fashioned ways, old friends, old books. That old man makes no noise in the world, because he's a regular built thinker. You give him your apin-about men and things, and he hears it; tell him facts and he examines and satis-fies himself about them. Ask his opinon, and it you get it, it will come as clow and as cautionally as if he believed it to be worth something. And so it is.—
He goes upon the principle that a man is not bound te speak - but if he dose speak, he is bound to say exactly what is right: and upul he is sure of saying that he says nothing. What a world would this world be, if we were all quiet and old men in spectacles, and thought a great deal more than we talked. True American.

CHANGE OF VIEWS.

munication addressed to the Hon. Levi Woodbury, Sucretary of the Treasury, through the Philldelphia Democratic Herald. The writer charges the Hon, Secretary with being the author of the derangement of the currency—he having the control of the sole regulating power. It will be seen that the writer looked to the end of the 'experiment' with the same hopeful anticipations of thousands of the deluded followers of Benton. But the end has come: and instead of showers of gold, we have tremendous floods of shin plasters: and Publicola most magnanimously renounces his former opinions. Hear him:

"I have, sir, been a specie currency man, "up to the hub"—a Jacksonman man, "up to the hub"—a Jacksonman—and a Bentonman. But your deposite bank system has cured me of all these follies, delusions, and infatuations. Your gold and silver currency song has only en set to music to amuse a deluded people, while your deposite banks were expanding the paper system upon the strength of your Treasury funds! Where is your got and silver? You have it not. What have you got in their place? two hundred millions of fresh bank paper capital, since the deposites were removed from the bank of the United States! Your "experiment," sir, has failed. Your deposite bank system is a curse to the country; and where it does not provoke execration, it is sure to ex-cite derision, scorn, laughter, and contempt. I here renounce and denounce your "humbug" schemes, as the sheer invention of knaves to cajole fools, and of charlatans to impose on ignorance the belief of wisdom, and on honesty the false impression of patriotism!

And now, sir, what remains for you to do, as some atonement for the wrongs you have inflicted upon the country, and as some evidence that you did not wilfully plunge her into her present unparalleled calamities, but was led astray by false lights into undesigned error? In order to answer this question with clearness. I will divide your duty under the follow ing appropriate heads:

1st .- In relation to the Treasury. 2d .- In relation to the country. 3d .- In relation to the ocoole.

The first I answer thus. The depo-United States, on plea of their of their not being safe in that institution, when its funds were unimpaird, and its stock thirty per cent, above par, and its credit unequalled by any similar institution in the world. The deposites in the Girard Bank you will immediately remove on the same plea, well founded—that bank having lost its capital; and its stock at this time being actually fifty per cent, below par!!-Failing to do this you will incur the malediction of every honest mind in the Republic, But you cannot fail to discharge this imperious duty, because to do so would be wantonly to sacrifice millions of the public money!-Remove the public deposites from the Girard Bank, sir, not harshly-not with design to wound it, or wound the public credit, already too much shattered and impaired! I as kyou not even to take their specie-if they have it-but the bills of any sound banks. Act with the tenderness of a father, but the decision of a patriot. This is no time to tear open old wounds, or inflict fresh ones. My object is public goo!—not private misery or public evil. there should breathe a human heart so lost to sympathy with its fellow creatures, as to think of any thing but balsam for our wors, and palliatives for our wrongs. study of all to mitigate, increase the misery of the people. This; sir. is what I conceive to be your duty in relation to the Treasury

On the second branch—"in relation

to the country," what is your obvious duty? What is the condition of the coun-Employment taken from the labor er; looms idle; manufactories deserted spades thrown by; general idleness, and universal want! Devise some scheme to remedy this evil. Let your sagacity draw on your invention to restore indus uy to the country, by the proper use o the money, whose perversion has flung rumous derangement. Il vou cannot de this, your path of duty is clear before you—resign, and let abler men assume the post which your imbecility has dishonored, perhaps your corroption soil-

" In relation to the people,"-What is your duty, at this awful crisis? Want of work—and want of money—and want of bread—are the fruits of a mismanaged Treasary, operating through the deposite bank system to expand the paper curren-cy, depreciate its value, and lead to a col-lision between credit and special. Verowe it to the people, to make money and work plenty, by the inverse of the measures you used to make it scarce. Reserse your proceedings, in the manage-ment of the Treasury, and work, money and bread will become abondant. the curses that are now nightly heaped upon your devoted head will be turned into praises! At present, famine wrings the heart's core of the people, their m addiction abon your head. harvest of curses, is your President for-

gotten! Mr. Van Boren enjoys an ample share of popular malediction, extorted by the sufferings of the people, for having permitted you, his servant, to deluge this country with British manufactures, and rob it, by gamblers and stockjobbers. under the patronage of your forty million Treasury. PUBLICOLA."

THE SHADOWS OF COMING EVENTS. We see all over the country, with n dissatisfaction, that the members of the Administration party are rapidly growing wise upon the subject of the currency.

Even the Globe is cooling off a little om its financial nonsense. A corres pondent of that print, after presenting a riew of the existing embarrassments distress, declared an exclusive specie currency to be the only remedy, and expressed a hope that such a remedy would be immediately applied—and at all events that Government would divorce itself from Banking. The Globe, in reply, pronounced the remedy " Too RADICAL." and said " we would rather graft a new seion on the old root than extirpate."
New York Express,

From the Pen Yan Democrat, (Administration) The Currency Experiment. The 'extried. A reform in the currency has been attempted, and it is amongst the thousand ssons of history which teach that theory, without practical proof of its utility, but the "baseless fabric of a vision." Experiment in this instance has been dearly bought; for the building has been before the materials for another were collected, and now we are exposed to the pitiless pelting of the tempest. On this subject it is high time to be ho nest, and cease recrimination, for all partics have been taken with the fiscal nia, and rude hands, and ruder suggestions, have overthrown the experience of

The currency has been the subject of the morning's discussion, the evening's conversation and the midnight dream. All voices were found in extelling a bard currency; and a hard currency it has proved to be. We attack no one's system: we do not doubt that a Benton or a Hill could show us on paper, by neatly array-ed figures, that a metallic curaency was the most eligible, and enforce its virtues by argument; still we would doubt. Let us have back our old currency, our smail notes, our confidence and our credit; and above all, if Uncle Sam would have his children abound in specie, let him not monopolise it all in his own breeches pocket, idle and useless to himself and to We do not believe there will be any sacrifice of principle in retracing our

Right about face! A formal Address as just been published at Albany, by the General Republican Committee" of the Van Boren party of New York, in hich they abandon Col. Benton. Experiment, the Specie Circular, Mint Drops, Yellow Boys and all. The humbug of a Metallic Currency is denounced in even stronger language than the Whigs have used in regard to it, and it is emphatically sugmatized "as a return to barbarism." The Van Buren Editors will now wheel right about, and swallow their own words, for the decree forth, and none dare oppose it. Gov. Marcy, it is said, has wrenged this Revo-lution, by the firm stand he has taken on the subject.

A SIGN !- The Reading Cronicle, a aper which during the last gubernatorial ontest led the van of the Muhlenberg forces, and has since remained a firm supporter of Van Buren, approves of the views expressed by Senator Talmadge of New York, and endorses his opinion as to the "chimerical scheme" of specie currency. In a late number the editor says " the nation is bankrupt—made so by incapa-ble or irresponsible agents." He says no one can deny this.

Conversions - We have ever believed, and still believe, that the great mass of the people are honest; and although they sometimes be misled by corrupt and designing politicians, yet they eannot long be kept in darkness. They cannot long be deceived by the false colours of long be deceived by the lalse colours of their Rulers. Whenever they cease to take the assersertions of those in power for the truth, and begin to investigate the affairs of Government Tibemselves, they will, nine times out of ten, come to cor rect conclusions; and if they see that they have been in error, they at once relinquish it and embrace whatever they honestly be-lieve to be the correct and wholesome doctrine. As a proof of this, we have recently met with some of our acquaintances, who were but a few months ago the warm friends of the administration, and the vi-olent opposers of the old United States Bank, who now extend to us the hand of political fellowship, and honestly admit that " the experiment of Gen. Jackson has failed;" that they believe a National Bank essential to the prosperity of the country, and that they will go with us heart and hand for any Institution of the kind.

Rutherford Gazett.

Corn Carrency.—The produce dealers at Manchester. Mississippi, have established a new bank on the "better curreney principle:" It discounts notes well endorsed, and issues in payment its own notes, redeemable on demand—In Corn!

STARTLING DOCTRINES.-The following passages are taken from Amos Kendall's reply to the Mandamus of the Court at Washington. It will be seen that he claims for himself and all other government officers, perfect immunity from the process of any court, because as he contends, he is but the agent of the Executive, and the Executive has the power to remove the Marshall who attempts to serve a process! Let the doctrine. Suppose Amos Kendall, and a few of the ruffines who have occasional-ly made a figure at Washington, were to ly made a figure at Washington, were to think it desirable to put Mr. Wise, Mr. Peyton, Mr. Bell. &c. out of the way. They are accordingly assassinated, and when the officer proceeds to take the culprits into custody, his process is "stricken dead" in his hands. This is the end to which this doctrine points,—a doctrine which has no parallel in England even, where it is true they hold that the King can do no wrong, that is, he is above all law; but it was never pretended that his Ministers were. ed that his Ministers were.
Fayetteville Observer.

"So far as regards their execution, no distinction is made by the Constitution between special acts and general acts between private and public acts. It is the duty of the Presidedt to take care that all alike "be faithfully executed." The Executive is an unity. The framers of the Constitution had studied history too the Constitution had studied history too well to impose on their country a divided Executive. The executive power was vested in a President. The executive officers are has agents, for whom he is held responsible by the People, whose agent he is. The acts of the executive officers are the acts of the President. Constitutionally, he is as responsible for them as if they were done by himself, though not morally. So far as regards the execution of the laws, therefore, no distinction can be maintained between acts of the President and those of his subordinate officers. In law they are all acts of the President .-- When the Judiciary attempt to control those acts, they attempt to control the executive power. to assume the functions of the Preside to make themselves the Executive in the last resort, superior to the Executive created by the Constitution, and elected

by the People.

"Suppose the laws require a specific act of the President hisself, involving private rights, which he reluses to perfrom. The courts have as much law for issuing a mandamus against him as a-gainst any of his subordinates in a like case .-- It is a case, as much as that of which the Court has already assumed jarisdiction. The President disobey their mandames, and they send an attachment. By whom do they send it? a Marshal, holding his office at the will of the President, who can STRIKE THEIR PROCESS DEAD IN HIS HANDS. by dismissing him on the spot. This fact proves the absorbity of the power assumed. And that which the President can legally do to protect himself, he can do to protect any of his agents, being always responsi-ble to his country for the proper exercise of his power.

The " Experiment" in the West .-The St. Louis Republican of the 21st ult. states, that the Spries or of the Public Lands for that district " has declined giving any new contracts for surveying and that he has no money on hand, in gold, silver or notes, to pay for work already

Effect in the East - A gentleman who wanted to employ a good working mason and carpenter to go out of the city of New York, thought it worth while to advertise. He did so, stating that he would pay \$12 per month and board, and invited applications through the Post Office. On the first day he received five hundred and seventy letters, asking for the situations,

More " treading in the steps." -- Edgar W. Rebinson, of Winchester, Va., a member elect of the state legislature, has been lately appointed Postmaster of that town.--The appointment has a further town...The appointment has a further beauty. Mr. Robinson is the senior editor of the Winebester Virginian. Poor Johnny Adams! how they baited thee, and how thy successor denounced thee, for patronising some half dozen editors— for every one of whom thy successors have openly bought up full fitty! Verily, it is, in these United States, safer for one men to steal a horse, than for another to look over the fence of the pasture where

It is a remarkable fact, (says the Stee benville Herald) that Mr. Van Buren owes his election to the Presidency, to the vote of Berks county, Pennsylvania. Had the majority in that county been re-versed. General Harrison would have had the vote of Pennsylvania and a difference would have been made against Mr. Van Buren of sixty electoral votes.

Berks county, has the largest German population of any portion of the United States. It was supposed until a short time previous to the election, that the Germans would go for Harrison, but in this county they went in a body for Van Buren, and thus the German emigrants, in a single county in Pennsylvania, turned the scale in the last Presidential elec-

The Crops -The accounts from all parts of the Union, are favorable. There s no danger of our having again to go into Egypt for corn.

an exclusive metalic currency, has at length backed out from it, and now declares that it only wishes the shall change of the country to be furnished in specie. He has the effrotery too, to say, that such have ever been the views of Senators Benton, Rives and Tallmadge: The last named gentleman however, has lately wild us that he understood this matter qute differently: he thought certain und attempt of theorists to force a metalic currency on the country had well nigh ruined the country. Benton also, in a late communication to some of his constituents, seems to consider the matter differently, for he therein lauds the hard money system and denounces paper mo-ney. Is there any reader of the Globe. forgetful as not to remember the Sherrod Williams letter and the emphatic manner in which that paper reminds Mr. Van Buren that he is its author, as it he would pin him up to the faith therein ex-pressed? But the thing is explainable without difficulty. The independence of Mr. Tallmadge has rallied for him a strong party in New-York in favor of the Bank credit system; in fact, it is said that no man of importance except Cam-perling, Alexander Ming & the Loco Foco's are for the hard money humbug.— Mr. Rives, it is believed, has also given notice that he will not march any further with the Bentonians; other bints to the same effert have been given by Walker, Nichola and others; so to prevent a worse repute, the humbug is to be be disownd, in hopes that Benton will relax and join in explaining it away, while the desideratum will be supplied with a Treasury Bank. Now, it is only be meant to issue treasury notes for the disbursments of the revenue, the people who get but his tie of the treasury pap will be as bad off as ever. They will never be satisfied that the 1st office-holders shall provide a good currency for the payment of their salaries, and the remainder of the commonty have to put up with the notes of none specie paying banks will not pass from one state to another. If, on the other hand, it be meant that this new Trea sury manster is to lend out money to the people, and thus take the whole money power into the hands of the Government, the most fruitful source of corruption that ever was established in any country will be the result. Give to the men in power that much more power in addition to the vast patronage now exercised, and a new army of faithful dependents will be brought up-nur liberties are gone and our country rained. The proposition is so alarming, that its projectors, though they be as during and insolent in their assump as ever men were, have not dared to come out openly with their scheme. they have proposed it in such a way that they may retract and disown it too if the people shall be startled at its enormity: should they sanction it however, or should there appear a sufficien number of the party in lavor of it to bully the rest into measures, it will no doubt be pres-sed. The alarm should therefore be sounded at once: not the least quarter should be shown to this latest version of the experiment. The least compromising may prove fatal to liberty. Such a bank would never wind its affairs up until it should have wound up the affairs of this nation. But having abandoned the specie humbug it is their last experiment, and we believe will be essayed by the

m the Carolina Watchman.

BACKING OUT TREASURY BINK &C.

Suspension of Specie Payments.—So long been with Texas in her struggle long ago as 1832, during one of the investigations to which the Bank of the some master spirit to manage her distract United States was periodically sub Mr. Biddle predicted the existing things, as the necessary result of the de-struction of that Institution. The fol-lowing question was submitted to Mr. Biddle by Mr. Camberling:

party. Will the people not take the

projectsors at once

alarm and drive the

from the infamous scheme.

"What, in your opinion, were the causes which enabled the Banks to resume specie payments in February, 1817?"

To which Mr. Biddle thus responded:
"On the whole subject of specie payments in the United States, my opinions are these- I believe that the suspension of specie payments was occasioned mainly by the circumstance, that the Government of the United States renounced, for a time, its constitutional power over the currency, in permitting the dissolution of the first Bank of the United states. I believe that the resumption of specie pay-ments was occasioned exclusively by the establishment of the present Bank of the United States; and I believe that the suspension of specie payments will again inevitably, and shortly follow, whenever the Government shall cease to exercise that controle through an establishment like that of the present Bank of the Uni-ted States."

Unseen Generosiny. An illiterate personage, who always volunnieered to personage, who always volunnicered to go round with the hat, but was suspected of sparing his own pocket, overhearing one day, a hint to that effect, made the tollowing speech: "Other gentlemen puts down what they thinks proper, and so do I. Charity's a private concern, and what I gives is nothing to nobody."

Avoid that which you would blame in

the New Orleans. The Editor of the New Orleans Herald says: "The the atres are closed; it is too hot to house too tedious to fish; and most of us are almost too indolent to read. The only amusement in which our citizens can now The Globe, which is regarded on all hands, as the oracle of the party, after having advocated for the hundredth time amusement in which our clusters can not indulge in is, to ride out in the dust it the evening, or walk the streets and in hale the cool air after dark. In the times of duliness, the man who would it times of duliness, the man who would invent any pleasant means of banishing mui, should be tooked upon as a public benefactor. We are too modest to claim so much honor for ourselves—but we will barely suggest a diversion, which

will barely suggest a diversion, which we have found very interesting, and which our readers are at liberty to try on "their own hooks."

"It is, to take a chair after tea, seaty yourself upon the balcony or in the purch, and rolling up the sleeve of your left arm, left the musquitoes light upon it, and, just as they have fartened their bills, with the na the back with the strike them on the back with the right hand; the relief which follows the pain, and the gratification of that "attribute of the gods, revenge," spreads a soothing pleasure over the mind, which is the nearest approximation to perfect beat tude which we have ever experienced."

Mormons .- These crazy fanatics have their grand tabernacle at a place they call Kirtland, five miles from the shore of Lake Erie, and twenty miles from Cleaveland, and count no less than 4000 persons under their leader Je Smith. They have been lately joined by Smith. They have been lately joined by a shrewd literary person named Sydney Rigdon, formerly a preacher of the doctrine of Campbell. He is the Grand Vizer to Smith, and under their decision a banking house has been established, at which Smith is President, and Rigion ashier The issues have been about 150,000. The bank failed. They \$150,000. The bank failed. They have several mills on their property. The houses are small, including the prophet Joe's. The waple is a beau building of rough stone, three stories his about 70 to 75 feet square, Each of two principal apartments holds 1200 persons. The posts of the interior and su ported by six fluted columns. Each apartment contains six pulpits, arranger produtim, three at each end for the 'Aaronaic Priesthood,' and at the other end for the "Priesthood of Melchisidee." The slips are so constructed, that the a dience can face either pulpit, as may required. In the highest seat of the "Aronic priesthood," sits the reverend father of the prophet; the next below is occupied by 'Joe.' and his prime Minis ter, Rigdon. The attic story is occupied as school rooms five in number, where the various branches of English, Latin Greek and Hebrew languages are taught to a large number of students. The actual cost of the temple is not known, but it is estimated to have cost not less than \$60,000.

Smith, from the account of a late vis in the Mismi of the Lake newspaper. represeted as a placid looking knave, w passionless features and perfectly con posed in the midst of the heterogenet multitude who have become the victor lized dupes of his imposture. Rigdor is described as the reverse with a face full of fire, a tenor voice and of eloquent speech. The subject of his sermon was the pressure; his discourse was mild an persuasive. Rigdon is the wirepuller screen of Joe's inspirations. The for lowers are many of them upright men and tolerant towards other sects.

Texas .- It is now confidently rumou ed that the ordinance of impeachme will be instituted against President Houston, for some of his mal-conduct. are sorry for this; our hearts have all long been with Texas in her struggle h ted to guide her safely onward to a his and prosperous destiny. Fermented u on the sea of internal commetion. may expect nothing less than soon to set the Mexican spoilers madly rloting over the green grass and sending out the umphal yell of Devils, and claiming umphal yell of Devils, and claiming a their dominion, this most beautiful, madelightful, Paradise of Liberty. But w hope the rumour may turn out unfound.

Milton Speciator.

A Severe Rebuke .- A spark had no ed, at a public place, a pretty looking and who, he thought, would be an easy pret and he, without ceronomy, addressed he but met with a severe rebnke; this so disconcerted him, that in his confusion he could just otter-" Well, well, but not swallow me." " Oh no", said young woman, with a significant smile, "you need not fear that; I am a jewes and am not allowed to eat pork."

"Who made vou?" said a gentleman to a round faced requish looking boy he was carelesty walking along, swift ing his hat in his hand, "Mosea," replied the boy, and in return asked the Gentle man who mode him. The gentlemant plied. "Aaron," "Oh! Ihave heard of yabefore," said the boy laughing, "you at that thundering calf that Aaron made."

The Texian government has appoint Gen. J. P. Henderson, late of Linchole ton N. C., minister plenipotentiary to the court of Great Britain. He was experto sail from New Orleans about the 2 June.

From Florida.—By the steam packet James Adams, Capt. King, arrived this formoon, we have received the Savannah Republican of Monday arening, from which we copy the following:

The steamboat Florida, captain Hebbard, arrived yesterday from Black Creek. Up to the day of her leaving (22d) nothing in addition to what we have aiready subhished in relation to the war, had

published in relation to the war, had

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taken place.

We learn from a passenger, that it was the general impression, that all hostilities for the present would cease—that the Indians had all left and fled to the Everglades, south of Fort Mellon and Lake George: that they have a large quantity of corn planted, in addition to the very liberal rations which they received from the government, with ammunition; being more than their immediate wants requir-ed, have doubtless laid it by in readiness

ed, have doubless fait it by in readiness for the next attack.

The insufficiency of the government force, it is said, will at this time, prevent any effective move being made until the fall, when they will be brought out to arrest the depredations of the Indians who are but waiting for the whites to harvest their corn, when they will again

renew them.

Really we feel for the people of Florida.

This accounts for Gen. Jessup's request to be removed from the campaign.

Charleston Patriot.

FROM MATAMORAS

Our news from Matamoras is of some importance. Commodore Pallas appeared off the the bar of Brassos St. Jago, on the 10th instant. We are not apprised of the nature of the correspondence that took place. San Luis Potosi was in the possession of the insurgent general Moetezuma, and it was apprehended at Matamoras that he would soon be in that vicinity, when doubtless a rising would be effected in favor of the federal constitution of 1824. About 600 troops had arrived at Matamoras, from the interior bill desertious from the ranks were alarmingly frequent; on one occasion 60 men went off in a body. It was difficult, if not impossible to check this evil: as the sentinels at the outposts often abandoned their duty and went off into the woods with a view prebably to join the insurgents under Moctezuma when they should approach Matamoras. Great discontent pervaded that town, and it is believed that Moctezuma will be hailed there as a deliverer.

Thus it appears that the troubles of

Mexico have not ended with the com mencement of Bustamente's presidency, On the contrary the aspect of affairs seem more gloomy than ever. We give Bustamente credit for good intentions, for great experience in government and firmness of purpose. The false step he commu-ed, to which all subsequent misiortunes may be attributed, is his junction with the priests' party; which in fact is the anti beral and anti-national party.

Bustamente has shown a creditable degree of goon sense in his intercourse with representatives of foreign powers, and his anxiety to redress the injuries committed by his countrymen upon foreigners as strongly contrasted with the conduct of his predecessors in the government. It all disputes originating in this source are not satisfactorily, and speedily arranged, the fault will not be his. But hampered by the ignorance and proffligacy of those who ought to deserve his confidence by the machinations of the pricests and the bigotry of the common people.

N. O. Bee.

Salisbury Omnibus .- The heat during this week has been quite intense, often as high as 92 degrees (Far.) and the weather quite favorable for harvesting. "Corn grows with great rapidity. Floor sells here at \$6. Corn at 75 cents, Cotton at about 7 (little done.) The town is quite healthy and the country around scarcely less so. Our town girls look heautiful, notwithstanding the pressure (on their sries!) they however take a good deal of extress as well on horseback as on foot:

p. e. riding, and dancing being quite the rage during the soltice. Our beaux (foreign and domestic) are sprightly looking chaps, but they done seem to get a head: at least one would conclude so from the barreness of hymenial intelligence. Traveiling through here is rather a low ebb Since money has become scarcer or rather worse in South Carolina, the state has either become much more healthy, or their own aprings improved greatly in Mr. Rencher has no medicinal vtrlues. opposition in this Congressional District, nor seems likely to have. Our Female School is flourishing. Our Court Dock-ets are small. Our juil is empty, and so is our pocket. Thus our readers have a sketch of whate going on here and here-abouts. Watchman,

Law Eloquence in Kentucky .- The Law Eloquence in Kentucky.—The following eloquent and classic appeal was made in a Court of justice, somewhere in Kentucky, by one of the "learned heads" of the bar:
"Centlemen of the jury, do you think that my client, who lives in the pleasant valley of Old Kentuck, where the land is rich and the cell is fertile, would be

is rich, and the soil is fertile, would be guilty of stealing eleving skains of cotting? I think not: I reckon not; I sartinly calculate not. And I guess, gentlemen of the jury, that you had better bring my client in not guilty, for if you convict him, he and his son John will lick the whole of you."



HILLSBOROUGE.

Friday, July 14.

We are authorized by a letter just received from William A. GRAHAM, esq to announce that he has yielded to the arnest solicitations of his friends, and has become a candidate to represent the Freemen of this Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States. Mr. Graham, it is well known, is now laboring under the effects of an injury received some months since, and has found it necessary to visit the North for his res toration, and is now in the city of New York. Mr. G. is expected to return some time before the election; and a circular expressive of his views will be published in a few days.

The circumstances under which this worthy gentleman has consented to become a candidate, require that his friends should be vigilant and active in his behalf; and what his sterling merits cannot effect, they should strive, with weapons of truth to carry. It is supposed that, with proper exertion, a majority will be obtained for him in Wake and Person: and if he can divide with the Dr. in Orange, (for the honor of the county we could hope for a majority,) the result must be favorable to the friends of reform. Our country is now writhing under the effects of an 'experiment' upon the very vitals of commerce and trade-we mean the currency. The nostrum administered in its once healthy state has but re duced it to the sad condition of the unfortunate Italian. And shall we permit folly and inexperience further to experimen; upon the depreciated and wasted constitution? By the distress which has been brought upon thousands of our merchants and farmers of the North and West and South-west-by the writered condition of the unemployed mechanics and manufacturers-by the sufferings of the destitute laborers, who have been deprived of the means of obtaining daily subsistence -let us conjure you to discountenance the operatives of queeks -a l'impostors; and fly to that which wisdom would prescribe, and which our own experience has proved to be perfectly adapted to our wants. Let this district, then, assist in the glorious work of expulsion; - let us drive the experimentalists from their work of death, and supplant them by men of tried wisdom and virtue. Mr. Graham's talents and worth are well known to the people of the district, and what we might say would fall for short of his real merits. We all know that he has wisdoin to discern our interest; and we do know that he has honesty to strive for it. Then let us be vigilant and active. The honor of the district calls for it-the interest of the country requires it-and our own individual interest strenuously de-

PUBLIC MEETING IN ORANGE.

monds it.

A respectable meeting of the citizens of Orange assembled at the Cane Creek Cotton Factory, on Saturday the 8th inst. On motion, Richard Freeman, esq. was called to the chair, and Wm. McPherson appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been briefly stated by the Chairman, and responded to by John Stafford and John R. Holt, esquires, the following preamble and resolutions were submitted, and, after some discussion, almost unanimously passed:

Whereas a portion of the citizens who suppose this meeting, assembled at the house of John R. Holt, esq. on the 14th of June, and nominated the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, as a suitable person to re-present this district in the next Congress of the United States; and whereas we have learned by the mails of yesterday. that that gentleman has declined accept ing the nomination, and that on the an-nouncement of which a portion of our fellow citizens, at Eagle Rock, in the county of Wake, have nominated William A. Graham, esq. of Orange:

Resolved, therefore, That we do hear tily concur in the nomination of Mr. Graham, and will unite with our fellow eni- private letters, we zens of Wake, in using all lawful and supererogatory. honorable means in our power likely to ensure the electron of that distinguished individual.

Resolved, That we recommend holding of meetings in the several por-Graham, for a regular, safe and wholesome concert of action.

Resolved, That Wm. Johnston, Richard Fresman and John Stafford be appointed a committee to correspond with similar committees or individuals in the various parts of the district.

Resolved, That the above be signed by the Chairman and Sceretary, and a copy forwarded to the editors of the Hillsborough Recorder, Releash Register, and the committee of the committe

rough Recorder, Raleigh Register, and Raleigh Star with a request that they RICH'D. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Wm. McPhenson, Sec'y.

PUBLIC MEETING IN WAKE. Pursuant to public notice, a number of first day of July, for the purpose of selecting some suitable person to run on the Whig Ticket for Congress, in the Wake District, at the next Election.

On motion of Needham Price, James Hinton was appointed Chairman and Giles Underhill Secretary. The objects of the meeting having been explained, Mr. Wm. H, Hood submitted the following Resolutions, which were unanimous

Resolved, as hie opinion of this meeting, that the present deranged state of the Currency, the sudden fall in the price of produce, and the very numerous failures in different parts of the Union, which must sooner or later be felt in every sec-tion of the country, are evils which require the serious consideration of every citizen of the community.

Resolved, That as we look to the next

Congress as the only source of relief, we congress as an only source of renet, we feel it our duty, in common with the Citizens of other parts of the District, to select some person in whose firmness and ability, we can rely with some hope of having these evils remedied and the present deranged state of the Currency which we consider the foundation of, and the primary cause of the present distress, restored to that sound and healthy condition with which our country has been

biessed for a number of years.

Resolveil, That we have entire con fidence in the honesty, talents and patriotism of William A. Graham, of Orange County, and believing him worthy the important trust, we are willing to conews of the Whig party in other parts this District, support him at the next Resolved, Phat the Whigs in other

parts o the District be requested to unite

with us in the foregoing Resolutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the Register and Sar, and in the Hillsboro' Recorder.

JAMES HINTON, Chairman.

GILES UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

WHIG NOMINATION.

A highly respectable meeting was held Wakeneld, Wake County, on the at Wakeneld, Wake County, on the Fourth of July, for the purpose of naminating some suitable Candidate to be run by the Whigs of this District, for

On motion, the meeting was organized by the appointment of Bennet Buan, Esq. as Charrman, and H. H. Harris,

Esq. as Secretary.

The objects of the meeting having been explained in a pretinent Address by William M. B. Arendell, Esq. the meeting resolved, unanimously, to support William A. Graham, Esq. of Orange, as the Whig Candidate for Congress, in this

District.

An order having been made for the publication of the proceedings, the meeting adjourned. The best feetings prevailed, and not the slightest doubt is entertained, that Groham will beat Montgomery in this section of the County more than two to one. Register.

Red Mountain, 12th July 1837.

Mr. Heartt: Wake County having led the

way in nominating our Fellow Citizen, William A. Granam to represent this district in the next Congress, the voters in our part of the County very generally, feit a strong inclination to respond to that movement. It would have given them great pleasure to embody in resolutions an expression of their high respect for, and confidence in the talent, integrity, and amiable character of Mr. Graham. They hold the doctrine, that in times like these, appallingly disastrous, and the eatright to command the service of any pri-vate citizen whom the public sense may designate, and the public voice call to the responsible station of representative. Mr. Graham being necessarily absent from the State, to obtain surgical aid in a case, which if not early attended to, may render him a cripple for life, and this munity having no means of speedily consulting with him on the subject, they felt that they would be justified in bringing his name before the public as a candidate for Congress. With these views, and for that purpose, many of us convened at Red Mountain this day, but learning that Mr. Graham had yielded his assentin private letters, we deemed farther action

With a deed sense of the awful and alarming condition of the country, we hope to go to the polls and perform the most solemn political duty, that a freeman can be called to discharge. We trust it will not be deemed impertinent rangement on the part of the friends of Mr. in us to invoke our fellow citizens of the district in the most solemn manner to lay saide all other business ou the day of be anticipated.

William A. Graham.—The nomina-tion of this gentleman, in opposition to Dr. Montgomery, has been eagerly re-sponded to in various portions of this County, and we find there is a fixed desponded to in various portions of this County, and we find there is a fixed determination among the whigs to strain every nerve to secure his election. They show that he is "honest, capable and perineuts," and was now disposed to let faithful to the Constitution," and that the times require sound hearts and strong rest assured of one thing, that if Gene-heads in the Councils of the Nation. Mr. ral Jackson, with all-his personal papu-Graham, it is true, is at the North, where larity, could not even prevail on Congress he has gone to seek Surgical advice for an injury received by him last summer. He will probably return sometime this month in time to visit rome portions of the District. But suppose he does not, and that he is unable to address any portion of the people? This constitutes no reason why the whigs should not rally as heartily in his support, as though he were here, con-testing every each of ground. As a parity, the whigs go for principles not men, and they have selected Mr. Graham, because he is indentified with their principles, and because, present or absent, he is the same inflexible Patriot, the same dignified gentleman, the same enlighten-ed Legislator, and the same pure incor-ruptible citizen. No advantage can be taken of this absence to circulate standerous reports against him, because the dinary weapons of partizan warfare. We therefore say to our whig friends in Orange and Person, do your duty, and, in the hour of trial, Wake will not prove re-creant. If ever there was a time, when the lover of his country had cause for exertion, now is that time. The Whigs of Pennsylvania have just set us a glorious example; let us not follow, but eclipse it. If we fail, we can still console ourselves with having done our duty, but, if we triumph, we shall achieve a victory which will inspirit the friends of the Constitution throughout the Union.

Raleigh and Gaston Road .- The following flattering information, relative to the prosecution of this work, is copied from the Richmond Complier, and is to be entirely relied on:-

"The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road is still prosecuted with energy, notwithstanding the pressure. Seventy miles are now located, which brings it to within about fifteen miles of Raleigh, and on this the locating Corps of Engineers are at present actively engaged. Sixty miles of the road are noiser contract, and on fifty of them the contractors have progressed rapidly with the grading and masonry, and will have this distance completed ready to receive the rails by November. On this distance, too, the timber for the track has been chiefly delivered but it is thought better not to lay the rails until the embankments have been settled by the winters frost, except the first ten miles crossing the Roanoke, which will be laid at once. The piers and abutmets of the Bridge over the Roanoke at Gaston, are ready to recieve the superstructure and the latter is now framing, and will be put up, and the bribge completed by Christmas. The great Southern and Express mails have been transferred to this route. A very superior line of Coaches runs regularly between Gaston and Raleigh, and thence south to Columbia, and will continue to run from the end of the Rail Road as it may be finished so that the traveller will be carried through without delay, or the fear of imposition, in the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road line.

Col. John L. Henderson, of Granvill, is the whig candidate to represent the Congressionial district, composed of the counties of Granville, Warren, Franklin and Nash.

Rhode Island .- The Whigs in this State, have brought forward Joseph L. Tillinghast and Robert Cranston as candidates for the next Congress. The late members, Dutee J. Pearce and Wm. Sprague, have been nominated by the

A Fat Place .- A paragraph is going the rounds, that an intercepted letter from an imitate of the New York Alms house to his friends in Ireland, was found to contain the following invitation. We do not believe the story, because we do not believe that any of the Alms-house denizons can write such good sense and good English, but we dare say that many of them think very much in the same strain.

"We are living in a palace-have no thing to do, plenty of good food, and are treated like princes. America is the country. Come out yourself, and fetch all your friends. Our residence is on the bank of a beautiful river."

The Bank of England-A correspondent of the New Orleans Bulletin, under date of the 5th inst, writes from New York, that it is the opinion of high authority in that city, that the bank of England will be compelled to suspend payment during the present month. In that event, it is supposed that conton will immediately rise in value, and some relief from the all prevailing pressure may

Dr. Montgomery .- It turns out, as we. expected, that the timed State which the Doctor declared hunsell to be Treasury Hombug, which projects to issue Treasury Drafts in the teem of the Constitution. This is now, no doubt, the hope to save themselves the mortification of acknowledging that a U.S. Bank is ral Jackson, with all his personal popularity, could not even prevail on Congress to consider a similar proposition, he can-not hope for greater successe. The peo; le tention, but, sick as they are, they will indignantly reject the nostrums of Quality.

Dr. Montgomery, will find the people of this District too intelligent to sanction his monstrous project-a scheme which would concentrate in the hands of the Executive, besides his forty millions of patronage, the provision of a circulating medium and the distribution of Bank accommodations to an unlimited amount, and, in fact, give to him absolute power over the purses and persons of his sub-jects. The people want to see the President's power curtailed, not increased, and will frown upon all these attempts of the Executive party to produce a conso-lidated Government,—Raleigh Register.

Supreme Court .- Since our last, she following Opinions have been delivered: Ruffin, C. J. delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Wasson v. King, from Iredell, ordering a new trial.

Also in Den ex dem Bagge et al. v. Hauser, from Stokes, directing a certioraria and supersedeas.

Also in State v. Jesse, from Craven;

judgment arrested.

Daniel, J. delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Cole et al. v. Terry's ex'r. from Richmond; judgmet reversed and a new trial orderered.

Also in Murphy v. McNeill from Roeson; affirming the judgment below. Also in Doe ex dem Hartzog v. Hub-bard, from Ashe, affirming the judgment

Also in Hartzog v. Clovard, from Ashe. affirming the judgment below.

Gaston, J. delivered the Opinion of the

Court in the case of Doe ex dem Flannigan v. Lee, from Mecklenburg, and directing a new trial.

Also in Chesher v. Chesher, ex'r. from

Rowan, directing a new trial.

Also in Branson, adm. v. Murphy from Sampson; judgment below reversed and judgment here for the plantiffi

Also in Cox v. Murphy, from Samp-son, affirming the judgment below. Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights. -One of these brilliant, but hitherto unexplained, phenomena of nature, was visible here on Saturday evening last They are of extremely rare occurrence in a latitude as far South as this. It wis the first we had ever seen, and was probably the most vivid ever seen by any one in this region. They occur frequently in more Northern latitudes, and even in the Northern States of this Union. In this instance, its strongest light was between 9 and 10 o'clock, after which hour it passed rapidly away. The Northern part of the homisphere, from North East or North West presents. East to North West, was almost entirely illuminated with a blaze of pale red light, in the midst of which, columns of white silvery light would shoot up for a mo-

ment, and gradually vanish away. The cause of these lights has never been satisfactorily ascertained. By some, they have been attributed to electricity; by others, and among them the distan-guished Professor Silliman of Yals lege, they are supposed to be caused by tenuity, and transparency; susceptible motion from the slightest breath that surs the air, and refracting, to an extreordinary degree, the rays of solar light." Fayetteville Observer Fayetteville Observer.

An empty coxcomb, having engrossed the attention of the company for since time with himself and his petty ally observed to Dr. Parr, that he cou ver go out without catching cold in his head, "No wonder," cried the doctor pat ishly "you always go out without a thing in it." Another of the same and who imagined himself a poet, whose said Nat. Lee, "it is not easy to write madman, as you do?" "No; but it ry easy to write like a fool as you

JULY.	Sun	Sun		dorn de la company	
14 Friday,	14 53	7 7		-	
15 Saturday	4 34	7 8			
16 Sunday,	4 54	7 6	J	41-10	3
17 Monday.	4 55	7 5	. 0	1 = 10	
18 Tuesday.	4.56	7 4	3	and a	9
19 Wednesda	4 50	7 4	5	3 7 =	
20 Thursday.	1 37	7 3	-	Z	-
	3	1.39			l

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

AN away from the Subscriber, on the Sth instr a bound Boy by the arrive of HEN-RY BOWERS, about thirteen years of her All persons are hereby forwarned from narbor-ing or employing said boy under the penalty of the law. JOHN BURROU 1788. June 178. 3 aw

Blanks for sale at this Office.

An aged father called his son into hom on the day he was twenty-one year age; and with a serious countenant dressed him thus:

"My son, you are now free, and must hearafter provide wholly for yourself.—In this packet is three thousand dollars; yet you will have to labor as though you were not worth a cent. Take it with my

The son retired, examined the packet, found—fifteen hundred dollars in continental money, and the remainder in outlaned duebills, accompanied with this

My Son-I came to Bost years since with a shilling in my poces, and the enclosed valueless papers, given me by my father in my hat. By honesty, sobriety, and my tough hands, I kept a clear conscience, and obtained the proper ty I now possess. Do likewise.

Your affectionate Father. He did, and now occupies the noblest palace that "the city of palaces" can produce. A shilling was his father's capital

a shilling was his.

Reason.—The three thousand dollars given by his father was the only "fancy

ock" he ever possessed.

Detroit Spectator.

And a sensible father he he was. The best estate that can be given to a son, after he has received the education requisite to fit him for advancement, is simaly nothing; or as somebody roughly, but truly says, "teach your boy the use of his arms and legs, and then chuck him into the stream of life to swim for him-In nine cases out of ten, property given to youth proves a millstone round the neck, and sinks them beneath the wave. Every one's memory can furnish instances enough of the misery and de-gredation which are so frequently the consequence of a young man's coming early into the possession of abundant means, and it is often very doubtful, though well meant kindness in the paren who toiles through long years, that he may leave his children "comfortable." It is right that he should leave his widow and his daughters " comfortable," but as for his sons, they can undergo a large quantity of discomfort not only without much disadvantage, but with positive benefit. The most material portion of education is neither acquired in schools nor in colleges. The midnight student obtains it not nor is the clerk in the counting-house always sure of securing it. A true es imete of the world and of curselves is the result only of indivi-dual contact with the world. A contact encountered, not under the guard ing auspices of others, but experienced as it were, upon one's "own book. It is the only specific for disipating the crude faucies engendered in the youth-ful mind for destroying false ideas of personl importance and for moderating the luxuriance of personal pride. Selfreliance, prudence, and a just appreciapice say what mey will, this life is rehe who can achieve by his own efforts no more than a bare sufficiency, is, in every respect, a wiser, and, therefore, a happier man than the individual who has millions at command, the product of another's labour. We are not apt to com-presend the value of that which is easily obtained—to estimate it properly we must earn it. The school of toil and struggle is a rough one undoubtedly. but is the best of universities, and if due previous education has been wholsome-of the ground work of character has been properly laid-its completion in the rugged scatterny of which we speak, will be b th advantageous and substantial.

Boasting.—A man boasting of his hogenerally not wealthy; of his democra-, generally an aristocrat; of his intimaby with great men, generally despised by those who may chance to know him.

HILLSBOROUGH Female Seminary.

Design on Thursday the 20th of Joly, Price of Tristion-1st Class, \$17 00 2d Class, - 15 00 3d Class, - 12 00 Drawing and Painting, - 12 00 Instruction on Guitar, - 25 00 on Piano, - 25 00 Needle-work. - - 3 00 WILLIAM M. GREEN, - - 3 00

Superinten 76-

VALUABLE Printing Establishment For Sale.

Por Ante.

To E itor of the Petersburg Intelligencer with any antens to resume the practice of the Law, would dispose of the Ecablish multito any gentleman, disposed to purchase. To any such, on application either in person or by letter, full information will be promptly given in reference to the circulation of the paper, its advertising and pib patronage, its supply of Type, Prosess. Office Parintiers, face, and also as to the terms on which it may be purchased. With ut descending to the indelicacy of puffing off the Establishment, the Editor will say that it presesses advantages and holds out inducements well nouthy the stiention of any gentleman who has the talents and the means to conduct a newspaper with energy any gentleman who has the laterts and the April 27.

LOOK AT THIS:



LATIMER & MEBANE AVE just received from New York and Phi-ladelphia, and now offer for sale, the lar-gest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable DRY GOODS

ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware,

Queensware, Hats and Shoes des many other article too tedious to me . The Goods were principally purchase a cash, and will be sold low for the same LATIMER & MEBANE.

bushels of Wheat.

Female School IN HILLSBOROUGH.

MBS. BUBWALL proposes to open, on the 17th of July, a Pennie School, in which will be taught the usual branches of English education.

For young ladies wishing instruction in Music, the services of an experienced and well

apectable families in the place

The year will be divided into two sessions, vacations corresponding with these in the Male

reademy.

Terms—\$17:50 per session.

Drawing and Painting, \$10:00,
Payment in advance.

June 13.

7

The Raleigh Star and Wilmington Ad-ertiser will give the above three insertions and orward their accounts to this office.

Wnted antity of FLAX SEED and FEA-A THERS; for which Merchandise

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

Mail Arangements.

ALL Letters to go by either of the Stages, should be lodged in the Post Office before six o'clock, P. M. on mail days THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

FARMER'S HOTEL,



THE subscriber having taken that well-known stand in the town of Hillsborough. THE FARMER'S HOTEL, formerly conducted by Mr. Tureer, is prepared to entertain Travellers and Boarders; and hopes, by strict at tention and the goodness of his accommodation, to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their-epstome. His charges will be as moderate as any other es tablishment of the kind in the place. WILLIAM PIPER.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, on the 1st day of July 1837, which if not taken out in three munitis, will be sent to the General Post Office as dean lefte

Joseph K et hard. George W. King

George Laws Stanford Leigh John W. Latta Barney Lashley M

Peter U. Murphey

Wm. Mares Andrew Auroock Jesse Miller John L. Moore 2 Eliza J. Morrow 2

John McDade

James D Parke Matthew Pos

R

George Rhodes
Wm. D Ray
David Roach
Anderson Rhodes
Levi Ross. jr
Josep M. Russell
James Riggs
S

Sheriff of Orange 4 Andrew Shanklin Uphemia Stedman John Scarlett

Samuel Stubbins

John Snellings

Henry Tree or J

Mary Phi

Joseph Armstrong Rachei Borland Thomas Barton Rev. Thomas Bird Fred Bailey Gabriell Barbee David Blalock Jacob Bason James Brockwell Washington Branch

C Col. of the 47 Reg. Col. of the 49 Reg. James V. Cuzort Samuel Cope Anthony Cole

Elijah Couch, eeq.
Burion Clark 2
Jemima or Willia B Archibald R Roberts D

Mary Daniel
Moore Daniel
George F Davis
Miles Davis
Win. L. Dorham F

John Fancette Elizabeth Garrard Wm. A. Graham 2 H

Thomas Howard
Johnstian Hobbs
Nathaniel Haicks
Kennedy Holten
John Hill
Bichard F. Hoskins
Edwin S. Hull
Wm. Hussky
Right House Right House

Hart
Thomas Thomason
Wm. Ward 2
John Williams of Jo
Win. B. Wynns
James D. Wobb
Henderson Woods
A. S. Wangh
James Waggoner
George W. Walker
Temperance Works Those calling for advertised letters will please say they are advertised

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

Those in arrears for postage will please call and pay their respective THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

JOB-PRINTING. Executed at this Office with neath accuracy and despatch.

SPRING GOODS.

o. F. LONG & Co

A large and general assor-ment of Dry Goods, &c.

enticmen and Boy's Summer Clothing, Printed Muslin, Ginghams, French Calico, Black and Coloured Silks, &c. &c.

Hardware and Cuttlery,

Shot Guns, Hats, and Shoes, Bonnets, Crockery,

all of which they will sell at the lowest price or Cash, or on a short credit to punctual deal

N. B. All persons having open accounts, her on the works of R. Nichols & Co. or of P. Long & Co. up to the first of May, are ruested to call and close the same with us r note, as circumstances make it absolute eccessary that their business should be settle p to that time.

May 18.

Hillsborough Academy. PHE fall Session will come

W. J. BINGHAM, Principal. June 29. The Raleigh papers will insert the above three times.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of HUN FINGTON & LYNCH, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts with the subscriber, as they wish to settle their business as soon as possible.

LEMUEL LYNCH:

May 4 THE subscriber has on hand a neat assortment of Jewellery, Fancy Goods, Clocks, Watches, Pistols, de. de.

which will be sold very low. Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired with neatness and despatch.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

New Monthly Magazine.

ON the 1st of July, 1827, will be pub ished, beautifully printed, on good paper, of an extra large royal octavo size, and neatly stitched in a colored cover, the first number of a new periodical work, entitled The Gentleman's Magazine.

William E. Burton, Philadelphia,

To whom all original communications for the work will be addressed. The announcement of a new periodical in

The announcement of a new periodical in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise, but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, "Every Body's Album," the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to incure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor, will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect, be answerable to the will, in every respect, be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as "eagles soar, above the ken of man," nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstrace predications, nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters "caviare to the million." In short, we do not mean to be profoundly leasned, nor philosophically dulk. We wishto produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book—an epitome of life's ad-The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine

sophically dult. We wish to produce a gentlemantly, agreeable book—an entome of life's adjunctives—a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates, and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parfour table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found, from some of the most celebrated writers of the day. Essays, humorous and didactic—Graphic delineations of Men and Manners—Free and spirited translations of the lighter portions of the literature of continental Europe—A series of original Biographical Notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current hiterature will be revised in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right Song—not otherwise to be obtained—will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octave pages, of two columns cach, forming, at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columne, each column containing one third more than an octave page of average proportions. Several Engravings will be given in the course of the year, and the proprietors piedge themselvas that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be the largest end the chapest mosthly work issued in the United States.

"To induce subscribers to forward

". To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher beginner to offer the following extra inducements for Clubbing, the adventages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum, payable in advance—but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

IL P All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Atherian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet with the earliest attention.

Blemks for sale at this Office.

Cotton Yarns.

6 and 7, 8 and 9. 10 and 11. 12 and 13,

He would also inform the public, that he has on hand a large quantity, and well assorted, for which he will receive South Carolina money at par in payment. H. HUMPHREYS.

Greensborough, June 20. South Carolina Money. I WILL receive South Carolina Bank Bills at per, for Goods. W. T. SHIELDS, Agen

South Carolina Notes. Nortes of South Carolina Banks will be received by the subscribers, at par, in payment for Goeds.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

Selling off at Cost.

THE subscriber, wishing to close his present business, will offer at Cost and Charges, for Cash, his entire Stock of Goods on hand, consisting of a general assortment of DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cuttlery, Shoes and Hats, ND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Broad cloths, Ladies' Tuscan and Straw Bonnets, &c.;

all of which will be sold as above, or on a er The would earnestly request all those debted to him to call and settle their respec

ive accounts. STEPHEN MOORE.

Notice-Taxes.

SHALL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax due for the year 1856, to wit: In places for the purpose of collecting the T due for the year 1836 to wit:

Monday the 3d of July, at Jesse Durham's.

Tuesday the 4th, at John Newin's.

Wednezday the 5th, at Ruffin's Mill.

Thursday the 6th, at Michael Albright's.

Friday the 7th, at urs. Long's.

Saturday the 8th, at Michael Hold's.

Monday the 10th, at John s. Turrentine's.

Tuesday the 11th, at Abjerge Faucett's.

Wednezday the 13th, at James Hutcheson's.

Friday the 14th. at Andrew McCauley's.

Saturday the 15th, at George A. Mobane's.

Monday the 17th, at Hillsborough.

Tuesday the 19th, at Alvis Nichols's.

Friday the 2th, at Alvis Nichols's.

Friday the 2th, at Alvis Nichols's.

Saturday the 25th, at Alvis Wilkerson's.

Monday the 2th, at Islanes Trice's.

Nooday the 25th, at Herndon's old store.

Wednezday the 25th, at Herndon's old store.

Wednezday the 25th, at Herndon's old store. Wednesday the 26th, at Chapel Hill. Thursday the 27th, at Wm. H. Woods's.

The Magistrates appointed to receive their respective districts at the times and pla-

JAS. C. TURRENTINE, Shiff. June 8.

Attention!!

To the Commissioned and Non-Commis sioned Officers and Musicians, belonging to the Cane Creek Battation, in the second Orange Regiment of North Carolina Militia

Regiment of North Carolina Militia.

OU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Captain George B Morrow's, on Thursday the 27th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martials, and on Friday the 28th, at 11 o'clock, you will attend with your respective companies, armed and equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

THOS. JONES, Lieut. Col.

NORTH CAROLINA JOURNAL ES TABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

O WING to the intended removal of one of the Editors, and the wish of the other to devote himself more exclusively to the duties of his profession, the undersigned offer for sale the establishment of the North Carolina Jour-nal Office. The Office is well found in Job, Newspaper and Ornamental Type; the list of subscribers is tolerably large, and they doubt not, might be greatly augmented by a hitle ex-ertion. To any person desirous of embarking in the business, it offers inducements not infe-ter to a subscript of the subscript of the subscript. rior to any in this state, but to a practical printer, they know of no investment he could make of his money that would yield him a more profitable return.

HYBART & STRANGE. Fayetteville, May 30.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Tract of Land on which John W. M'Craeken lately resided, containing 230 Aeros. It has on it a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Work Shop, Stables, &c. The plantation is handsomely situated, is well watered, and is as healthy as any situation in the country, is but six miles from Hillsborrough, and near the Stage Road. Those disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises. Terms will be made known on e premises. Terms will be made known on plication to the subscriber.

JOHN HART.

Forwarding Agency.

THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretotors conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings, and comparativel safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN.

Mesers. Cave & Hot. Land, Hillshorough April 5.

Cotton Yarn.

No. 3 and 4. 5, 6 and 7, 8 and 9, 10 and 11, 12 and 13, 14 and 15, 16 and 17,

The Fayetteville prices given for outh Carolina Money taken at pa

DANFORTH & McCUISTIN. High Falls, Haw River, June 23. 76-LOOK AT THIS!!

N. C. State Lottery, For the benefit of the Salisbury Acader

Class No. 13, for 1837, To be drawn in Rockingham, Richmocounty, on Thursday, 20th July. 66 No. Louery-10 Drawn Ballots

SCHEME. 40 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars. 40 Prizes of 400 do. 40 Prizes of 200 do.

Prizes of 200 Prizes of 100 do. &c. &c. &c. Whole Tickets, 85 00

Halves, Quarters, All prizes payable in CASH, forty days
ther the drawing, subject to a deduction of the

teen per cent.

** Tickets for sale in the greatest variety of numbers, at my Office, one door above the store of Walker Anderson & Co., in Hillibo.

ALLEN PARKS, Agent. June 23,

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Orange County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions

May Term, 1837. Edmund Strudwick,

John Careathers, administrator of Richard Blackwood, dec'd.

of Richard Blackwood, dee'd.

It appearing to the natisfaction of the Court that Anderson Blackwood, Richard Blackwood, and Edward Blackwood, Richard Blackwood, and Edward Blackwood, three of the children and heirs at law of Richard Blackwood, deed, are not inhabitants of this state. It is or dered by the Court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for the space of six weeks, that unless the said Anderson, Richard and Edward appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, in the state of North Carolina, on the 4th Monday in August next, and then and there show cause why the Land, of which said Richard Blackwood, deceased, died seried and present, should not be able, that the said lands will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery J. TAYLOR, c. c. C.

Price adv. \$4.00.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1837.

May Term, 1837.

Thomas Stewart and Semuel Stewart, va.

Joseph Thompson, and others.

T appearing to the estissaction of the Court, that Samuel Stewart, John Stewart, and Charles Stewart, three of the defendants, are not inhabitants of this state; It is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Reder for six weeks, that unless the said Sanuel, John sud Charles Stewart appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Menday in August next, and then and there answer or denut to said perition, the petition will be taken proconfesse as to them, and heard exparte

J. TAYLOR, c. c. c.

Price adv. \$4 00.

WILLIAM W. OBAT'S Invaluable OINTMENT, FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz: White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tu-mours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corne

moval of Corne. Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptie Pills,

FOR SALE BY
ALLEN PARKS. September 8. For Sale,

LINTSEED OIL. Also, a small lot of FA MILY FLOUR. CASH or GOODS will be given for FLAX SEED. O. F. LONG & Co.

For Sale,

A rain of handsome MAHOGANY TABLES.
They have been fittle used, and yr y well kept.

Inquire at this Office.
76—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

T THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS THERE DOLLARS A WAR, ON TWO DOLLARS
FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish
to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring
its continuance until countermanded—And no
paper, will be discontinued until all encarages
are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.
Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not receased as sixteen lines.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five conts for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-maters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.